

The River still remains "in icy fetters bound." Froze so hard as to admit of horses and sleighs, and oxen and sleds, crossing on the ice. It has not remained closed so long for four years at least, and has furnished a fine opportunity for filling ice houses, which has been improved by those who have them made. When the river breaks there will be much damage done, for the ice is very heavy, and will be likely to carry everything along with it.

We have had for five weeks remarkable winter weather. The snow has fallen at intervals, thus replenishing the skidding which has continued good, and has been pretty generally improved. Farmers have embraced this opportunity to get their wheat and corn to market. Salt and coal are accumulating, for want of an open river, to get them to market. No hope the manufacturers of a road "we ought to have" to Athens, to connect with the railroad there. Not in reference to this year, or next, but for ten years to come. Wisdom and prudence dictate that there should be some certain, reliable way to market at 47 seasons of the year. Let the merchant and manufacturer think of this thing, and not sleep away their energies in their dotage. Count the cost of a plank road, or of a Railroad. Compare items in reference to one or the other, and make up the mind into twenty with all the facts before us.

Our advice from Washington are to the 29th ult. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, with the concurrence, if no Speaker shall be elected before the 15th of February, the House adjourn until the 15th of May. This was tabled and the House then voted for Speaker with the following result: Banks, 99; Orr, 69; Fuller, 34; Scattering 8; necessary to a choice, 106.

#### Marquette College—Catalogue of the Officers and Students.

From this catalogue it appears, that there are 82 students in the College and Preparatory departments. Four Professors in the College, with a Principal of the preparatory department, and a Tutor. This College stands in the front rank of colleges in Ohio. Its graduates will compare favorably with any college west of the mountains. We suppose there can be no doubt that the Faculty of this college is equal, if not superior to any other in the State. They are all of them fitted for their departments by experience in teaching, and are masters of their business. This Institution has no scholarships to sell, or to give away. They propose to give "value received" in all cases to the student for his money. By the generosity of a friend of the college, four prize scholarships have been endowed, each yielding seventy dollars a year. This income will be given to the student in each class, who shall sustain the best examination in the studies for the year. We wish the number of students could be doubled—for it strikes us that thirty students each for the year, is too small a number for such a Faculty to be satisfied with. Double the number, would yield, double the revenue to the college, while the cost of maintaining the Faculty would be no greater than at present. Vacations are harvest seasons, when young men should be gathered in—when special efforts should be made to increase the number of students. If the Faculty wish to have youth to instruct, they should go out into the highways and byways—get acquainted with the laborers, and the parents of the lads too, and when the son is ready to go to college, he will go to Marquette, because he is acquainted with some one of the Faculty. This acquaintance having been made some three, or perhaps five years previous! While the Professor of Mineralogy is out in vacation, hunting up specimens of coal or quartz, let him hunt up specimens of humanity, out of which to make men. Men like themselves, capable of doing something for the good of the race. This age needs men. Another reason we may urge in this connection is, that they are the very best fitted of all others. Urge upon parents, not by public lectures, but in private conversation, that they own, not merely to themselves or their sons, but to society, to give their sons a liberal education. They should quicken the sluggish, restrain the over zealous, and thus build up for themselves and their noble Institution, a name that shall abide forever.

Artists' Magazine is one of the best staple productions in the Magazine way we know of. There are not as many foolish pictures in it, as in many others of the popular works of this kind. But the reading matter is good, and we think quite cheap at \$2.00 per year.

Gordon's Lady's Book.—The February number has reached us. It seems that 25 years ago Mr. Gordon established the Book, and from the published account of a dinner given Mr. G., by the bookellers of Philadelphia, it appears that he has bought his paper of the same man, during the entire period. His authors and binders are also nearly all the same, as when he began. Our Lady readers can here look for the winter fashions and engravings. "The night before the wedding," and "Reflection" are

"GRAHAM" for February, lies on our table. It opens with "Horatio"—a poem. Then an article on Dr. Kane, the "Arctic Sea" man, followed by other interesting articles, too numerous to mention, by gifted writers. See contents.

The TRIBUNE ALMANAC which we noticed a few weeks since, is for sale by our enterprising bookellers, Messrs. Remington & Halliday.

LEAP YEAR.—A friend nudged our elbow the other day, and said, "did you know this was Leap year?" And the ladies—bless the dear creatures, have again the chance to pop the question, that lies so near their hearts! Well, it is even so, and this is Valentine time again too. Now, we never had a Valentine sent to us, but there are many who have, and who expect to send these footprints of Cupid to their fair ones. Our friends, Remington & Halliday, ever anxious to please their patrons, we understand, have just received a large lot of Valentines, of all prices and qualities, from one cent to two dollars each. Those interested need no urging to call and—buy one.

PEW RENTS IN BROOKLYN.—The pews in the Plymouth Church, where Rev. H. Ward Beecher is pastor, were rented a few weeks since. 173 seats were taken in one evening. The rents of these amounted to \$10,785.00. Premiums paid, \$1,760.00; about 30 per cent. above last year. There were 100 seats left, and the receipts of the pews this year, it was supposed would amount to \$13,000.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26th, 1886.

The List of members has at length been printed, of which we make the following synopsis:

Whole number of Senators,	35
Representatives,	111
Clerks of the Senate,	3
House,	5
Sergeants of the Senate,	3
President of the Senate,	1
Total	161

Of this number 76 are natives of Ohio, 8 of Virginia, 2 of Kentucky, 11 of New York, 4 of Massachusetts, 10 of Connecticut, 6 of Vermont, 4 of Maine, 2 of New Jersey, 19 of Pennsylvania, 5 of Maryland, 1 of Germany, 1 of Switzerland, 1 of Wales, and 1 of Ireland. Of the entire number there are but fifteen unmarried persons, or bachelors. 33 are 50 years of age and upward; 56 are between the ages of 40 and 60; 49 are between the ages of 30 and 40; and 15 are under 30. The youngest man in the body is Mr. Hume, of Marion, who by the way, is one of the finest speakers. He is but 24 years of age. A good joke was played off by the printers on one of our bachelor friends, whose age is printed 76. It should have been 36. Alfred Kelly is the oldest member, being 68. 31 are lawyers; 15 are merchants; 3 are manufacturers; 5 are farmers; 10 are editors; 14 are physicians; 6 are ministers; 2 are Bankers; 2 are millers; two surveyors; 2 machinists; 10 or 12 mechanics, and 2 teachers.

To-day (Saturday) the principal topic of discussion was on a resolution relative to Woodworth's patent. A resolution was adopted, after a stormy debate, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the extension of this patent. As this is rather an interesting subject we give the substance of the report of the Committee:

Your committee find that in the year 1828 William Woodworth obtained a patent on a Planing Machine, which in its practical operation, proved to be of little value. Subsequently, a successful machine was invented and patented by Uri Emmons; that Woodworth succeeded in incorporating Emmons' invention on his own; that an extension of seven years was obtained upon this consolidated machine; that previous to the expiration of the first patent, Wm. Woodworth died, and his son, William W. Woodworth, as administrator of his father's estate, in connection with James G. Wilson, a private speculator, made a second application for renewal, which, amid the hurry of business, and sustained by false statements, passed without discussion—making in all twenty-eight years—since which time he has made subtle efforts for an additional extension without success.

And now, in the last year of the life time of this machine, which upon the arteries of industry, we find him a candidate for public charity, pleading a want of remuneration, and asking a further extension of fourteen years.

Your committee deem it their duty to present, in a condensed form, a statement of the amount of remuneration already received. By the statements made by the parties upon the various applications, it appears that William Woodworth, during his life time, received the sum of \$52,733.32. Amount received by his son prior to 1845, \$284,013.32, leaving over \$400,000 of the first extension to account for, which, estimated at 50,000.00 a year, is \$20,000,000. He, however, being cramped for the want of means, sold the right for the second extension for the sum of \$100,000.00. Add to this the amounts as indicated in the abstracts from the Patent Office of transfers recorded there, not included in the above estimates, (being \$1,531,488.00) amounting in the aggregate to \$2,049,232.64, and you have an approximation to the amount received from actual sales of rights; yet, this has been by no means the largest source of revenue. The tax levied upon all machines in which the principle of horizontal revolving knives is used is fifty cents per thousand feet, or equal to \$5.00 per day on each machine, amounting to about the sum of \$3,000,000.00 annually. Nor is this the worst feature of this monstrous monopoly. The enhanced price of all dressed lumber to the consumer, by ruling out competition, and harassing all other inventors who dare to enter the field, is estimated by those having access to the statistics, to be \$9,000,000.

ually, and yet in the face of all these facts, and many more might be adduced, (did your committee not deem it imprudent to trespass longer upon the patience of the House) we find the applicants again appealing to our Representatives in Congress to fix again their deadly grasp upon the energy and industry of the country for the period of fourteen years.

The above facts have mostly been compiled from the very able report of Mr. Carter, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, in Congress, and may be found in reports of committees of the first session 32d Congress, 1851-52.

Your Committee report the resolution back without amendments, and recommend its passage.

Whereas, we believe the object of the present patent laws to be protection to the inventor, and not the establishment of a monopoly that may tax the industrial pursuits of the country at pleasure; and whereas, we believe the renewal of a second time of the patent on Woodworth's Planing Machine would violate the spirit and design of all our laws relating to patents, and fix an unjust and oppressive tax on mechanical pursuits of the country; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, to resist, by all honorable means in their power, the renewal of said patent upon the application of William W. Woodworth, or any other person or persons in his behalf.

The House, after the regular morning business was concluded, adjourned until Monday morning.

Last night we attended a brilliant party given to the members by Wm. D. W. Dasher, of Columbus, at which the beauty and chivalry of the capital were assembled. It passed off very pleasantly.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 28th, 1886.

Quite an animated discussion took place in Committee on the Whole on a bill to erect a new Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose.

Here again we stood almost alone in opposition to the bill. Our reasons for opposing it may be briefly stated, as follows: 1. The people of the State have been taxed to their fullest extent—they cannot afford to be bled much more. All over the State complaints are made, and with justice, too. 2. Two new Lunatic Asylums have been erected within the past year, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars, and the Commissioners of the new State House ask this year an appropriation of \$800,000, and next year an appropriation of nearly the same amount. These appropriations are as much as the people can probably stand. 3. The State owns the ten acre lot on which the Asylum now stands, which is valued at 100,000. Let them sell that lot, and purchase a cheaper one somewhere else, and use the surplus in building. 4. That if the pupils are in such a dangerous and woful condition, means should be taken for their immediate relief, by repairing the present building at a comparatively trifling cost, and leave the erection of a new building to future legislators. 5. That we have no evidence that we expend \$100,000, the next legislature may not be called on for \$200,000 to finish the building as in the case of the new State House, which has cost the State a million and a half dollars. 6. That the people of Columbus make themselves a little too fresh in getting fine buildings at the expense of the State. But it was all of no avail. The bill will pass by a large majority.

On the proposition to print German documents, the Senate disagreed, and the House insisted. A committee of conference will be appointed. Thus we shall be deprived of these documents until near the end of the session.

We proposed to print a number in the Welsh language, and made a strong appeal in that behalf in order to kill the German motion. But the Speaker declared it out of order. A few days ago we introduced a bill which would have dispensed with the services of two or three of the clerks, by repealing Sec. 1, 2, and 5, of the law for the preservation of the journals of the General Assembly. We made a strong effort to carry the measure, but it was voted down, we presume, for the accommodation of the clerks. The fact is, the majority of the members seem to find some excuse or other for opposing any thing which will reduce the expenses of the State. They seem to be afraid to set aside the precedents set them by former legislatures, and strike out boldly for reform. This is to be regretted; but as most of them are novices, nothing better could be expected. It is to be hoped that they will learn wisdom by experience. It may be that we are a little too fast—too radical. Certainly we are not so old fogeyish as the majority of the members. Either we are too fast, or they are too slow; or both.

To-night we expect to meet the Temperance committees of the two Houses, to agree upon the features of our new temperance bill.

We have just finished reading this morning's Cincinnati Times—Pap Taylor's report. We formerly were of the opinion that Sam. Modyns would unravel as a public liar, but we now "give it up." We give the poem to the Times, unhesitatingly. Time and space forbid an examination of the contents of the sheet before us. We propose simply to notice one single paragraph from a Columbus correspondent of the Times, as follows:

"Serious embarrassment to useful legislation is anticipated during the present session of the General Assembly, in consequence of numerous petitions praying the Temperance Law, and memorializing the necessity of new laws on the subject, are already flooding the two Houses. Since the Legislature convened, an hour in each House every morning has been consumed in the reception and reference of these documents, and appearances indicate

Orleans at four engravings of model bridges, by eminent and skillful architects. Space in al Jan. 29, 1886, w8

evil. Of course the prayers of petitioners should be heard, and all have the right to petition; but the absurdity of having the best interests of the entire people postponed, to the gratification of a few foolish spinners, half-crazed moral reformers, ambitious sophomores, and political tyros, zealous in a cause of little interest to them, of positive injury to many, and the consequences of which they can neither force nor understand, is a good abused, which, for the prosperity of permanent interests, all good citizens should desire to see defeated.

Now, for the facts; and it cannot be denied that our position as Chairman of the Committee on Temperance gives us a tolerably correct knowledge of these facts, inasmuch as all these petitions and memorials are placed in our hands. Well, there have been but FIVE petitions or memorials offered in the House on the subject of Temperance, since the beginning of the session. These petitions have not been read at the clerk's desk, except by title, and less than twenty minutes time was occupied in disposing of each one. There was no discussion on any of them, and it is a very liberal allowance to say that altogether, during the four weeks, FIFTEEN MINUTES have been devoted to this subject. It is true, the Temperance committee have occupied one or two evenings, when the House was not in session, in considering the features of a temperance law; but the General Assembly, as such, know nothing about this, nor have they any business to know. But we have no patience with such liars. The Bible says they shall go to a place where the thermometer stands at a higher point than is usual in South-eastern Ohio, and unless this reporter, speedily repent, he may expect to roast for all time to come.

Quite an excitement occurred in the House this morning on the reading of the Report of the Quarter-master General in relation to the arms shipped to Cincinnati just before the election. We have secured about 60 extra copies of the State Journal containing it, which we shall distribute throughout the country, it being too long for publication in the Telegraph. It is a precious document, and reveals some party trickery and tricksters in fine style.

Cincinnati has been thrown into intense excitement, in relation to some runaway slaves. The circumstances are simply these: A number of slaves owned in Bourbon county, Ky., escaped to Cincinnati, and were arrested in the house of a colored family. Their masters pursued them closely, but were refused admission to the house. They, however, forced their way into the house, when one of them was shot by one of the negroes. The police arrived soon after, with a writ for their arrest, and the negroes were arrested. One of the slaves—a mother—finding escape impossible, seized a butcher-knife, and cut the throat of one of her own children, three years of age, to prevent its being taken back again into slavery. But the excitement did not end here. After the slaves were placed in the station-house, a writ of habeas corpus was procured from Judge Burgoine, commanding the Sheriff to bring the prisoners and the U. S. Marshal before him to show why he restrained the prisoners of their liberty. The U. S. Marshal, however, refused to obey, and called to his aid a posse of officers and citizens. A fight was anticipated; but the matter was finally compromised, and the prisoners remanded to jail to await an examination before the U. S. Commissioner, and we suppose they will be sent back to slavery.

The Cincinnati Republicans have already commenced preparations for the Presidential election, by the formation of a Republican Association. Would it not be wise for the Republicans of Meigs county to organize similar associations throughout the county. Their platform and constitution, which we copy below meet our cordial approval.

#### PLATFORM.

Whereas, by the repeal of the 34th section of the act for the limitation of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of slavery, and all the compromises and imaginary upon that subject are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted on the age in which we live;

Now, therefore, in co-operation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and similar measures, which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate slavery, we do associate ourselves together under the name and title of The Cincinnati Republican Association; and we adopt the following as our political platform, to-wit:

1st. That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that outside of State jurisdiction the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure Life, Liberty and Happiness to men; and therefore,

21. There should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

3d. The people are the rightful source of all political power, and all officers should be as far as possible be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

4th. Candidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this Platform, by all lawful and constitutional means.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. Any legal voter may become a member of this Association on subscribing to its Platform and Constitution.

ART. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, one Director from each Ward, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such day as the Association shall appoint for the annual meeting; then and thereafter the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. 3. The Directors, with the President, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall constitute a committee to disburse such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them.

ART. 4. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, for the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our platform.

ART. 5. The Association shall hold regular meetings as often as may be deemed advisable, and the President shall have power to call special meetings, and it shall be his duty to call such meetings when requested by five members of the Executive

ART. 6. Amendments to this Constitution can be made by being proposed at a regular meeting, and adopted by two-thirds of the members present at a subsequent meeting.

A bill is now before the Legislature, which proposes to reduce the fees of Hamilton county officials. This bill allows the clerks of Court \$2,500 a year; Probate Judge, \$2,500; Treasurer, 4,000; Sheriff \$4,000; Auditor, \$3,000; Recorder \$1,500. These sums seem very liberal; but are insignificant indeed, compared with what they now receive in the way of fees. The income of these officers is thus summed up in the Cincinnati Gazette. Treasurer, \$40,000 a year; Clerk, \$25,000; Auditor, \$18,000; Sheriff, \$20,000; Probate Judge, \$15,000. We think the reduction ought to be, and will be made.

We have many things more to say, but such is the "noise and confusion" in the Hall, it is impossible to collect our thoughts.

#### A Nuisance.

MIDDLEPORT, Feb. 3d.

MR. EDITOR:—Our usually quiet village is disgraced, at this time, by the presence of a gang of low-lived, foul-mouthed ruffians, calling themselves the "Kanawha Bullies," who make it a point to render themselves as obnoxious as possible, to all respectable people. These rascals assemble, nearly every evening in the week, at a certain Bar-room in the place, and render night hideous with their bacchanalian orgies, and infernal riotings. From one to six "knock-down-and-drag-outs," we are informed, is the average weekly number occurring in and around this "DETESTABLE HELL-HOLE!" At all hours of the day and night, the ears of the passers-by are shocked by the vulgar slang, the obscene oaths, and outrageous blasphemies, which are continually issuing from the mouth of the VILE DEB.

The nuisance, of late, has become too intolerable to be borne—whereas has ceased to be a virtue. These ruffians collect together in gangs of from five to twenty-five, procure a supply of "rot-gut," arm themselves with canes, clubs, brick-bats, or whatever else they can lay their hands on, and thus armed and equipped, they saunter forth from their head-quarters at this "VASTUOUS OR HELL!" the "forward Bar-room" and march through the streets, proclaiming, with hideous oaths and imprecations, that they "are the Kanawha Bullies!" they are "the best men in Ohio!" "can whup their weight in wild-eats," and other similar expressions.

Can not these infamous proceedings be stopped? Must peaceable citizens be imposed upon, abused and insulted, by these brutes in human form? Shall their wanton example still continue to be paraded before the eyes of the youth of our town? We hope the remedy will be applied, without delay.

#### ANTI-RUFFIAN.

#### "Things Unseen."

This strength and relations of parties in the Ohio Legislature are not, so far developed. It is yet to be seen, whether the elements of the Fusionism in Ohio can hold together. It is yet to be shown, whether the "American" members of the Legislature, sworn to elevate no man to office but one of their own order, will elect Wade to be high and influential an office as that of United States Senator. And if that is yet to be seen, whether the Free Soilers will be put to the wall as a party, and elect a Know Nothing to that office. Lt. Governor Ford, it is well understood, has severed all connection with Abolitionism and the Chase wing of the party. He is a prominent candidate for Senator, and so is Lew. Campbell, on the Know Nothing platform, against Wade, and any other man of that school. Mention the Commercial, in the most ungentle manner conceivable, black balls Lt. Governor Ford, holding that he is a mere wall on the foam of politics, destitute of character and consideration among public men of culture and respectability. The fact that Ford was elected Lt. Governor, by tens of thousands of more votes than Mr. Chase received for a higher office, should teach Fusion editors caution. That the Commercial should do its best for him for the Presidency of the State Senate, and yet believe him in connection with the United States Senatorship, is not to be reconciled with either sincerity or consistency.

On the other hand, Gov. Chase, in his inaugural, did not deem it proper to notice his Know Nothing Allies, than to give them a couple of almost mortal but very sly slaps under the fifth rib. In quick return for this alleged cold cruelty to men to whose forbearance the Governor most certainly owes his elevation, a Senator introduces a resolution to ascertain the expediency of stripping that functionary of his patronage in connection with the Public Works. This is taking time by the forelock—wisely perhaps, as it is hardly to be supposed that His Excellency will put a knife into the hands of those who stand ready to slit his weasand, and make an offering of his political carcass on the altar of NATIONALITY!

Well, what of it? Our question is partly answered by the following article from the Cincinnati Times, a leading Know Nothing organ. From the spirit of this article, the Times apprehends what Hon. W. Monroe would call a "tempestuous presumption" of danger to the "American cause." To your tents, O Israel!

"TO THE AMERICANS OF OHIO—Your attention is called to the State Capitol. Your cause is about being betrayed, your confidence trampled upon, and your rights disregarded. Men whom you selected as candidates; and who were elected by your votes, who belong to your organization, who are pledged to the redemption of the government from all disastrous foreign influences, and are about betraying your holy cause into the hands of your enemies; yea, the enemies of our country. They are about voting for the re-election of Senator Wade, who has condemned you in unmeasured terms, and your patriotic organization as a disgraceful, plundering association! They are about casting their votes for the re-election of a man who has reviled you and your purposes, falsified your objects, and who has repeatedly declared himself an enemy, or at least no friend, to the bond which holds this Union together. They are about to assist in re-electing a man whose whole influence has heretofore been thrown against you, who desires your political destruction, and who is pledged to labor to that end.

Will you submit to this? When you agreed to the support of a fusion movement last fall, did you understand the result of that movement was to place your political enemies in power? Did you understand that your representatives were obligated to cast all those principles upon which you know the happiness and perpetuity of the country depends, and sustain demagogues every ready to bow to foreign influence? Did you understand Fusion to mean a triumph

basely represented in the General Assembly. The most of the members of that body whom you elected are true to their trust, but there are some who are co-operating with your enemies, and others who possess not the nerve to stand up to their duty like honest, free, and independent Americans.

Your voice must be heard—your influence felt! [Not after the deed is done—nor after you have been betrayed, sold and disgraced—but now, when it will save your cause, the cause of your country, from irreparable injury. Will you not? Speak in the voice of authority, as your duty to your representatives—speak quickly and in an unmistakable language—speak like Americans, "native and to the manor born"—speak like men determined to be free from all foreign influence. This alone can save the American organization from a disgraceful defeat, and yourselves from shame.

A week from next Wednesday night a general caucus of the so-called Republican members will be held to decide the Senatorial question. The American party can control that caucus, if its representatives are all true to the cause. Every effort, however, is being made by your enemies to make rascals to Americanism. If you do your duty, speak in unmistakable tones to your several representatives, and, if possible, dispatch special messengers to Columbus, to deliver your instructions, Americanism will yet triumph. Will you not? Or will you wince at treachery, disgrace, and smile at your own defeat. If you fail to do your duty, complain not hereafter at the crushing result!"

#### From the Ohio Journal of Education.

#### Normal School.

Report of the committee to whom was entrusted the duty of considering the propriety of establishing a Normal School, under the auspices of the Ohio State Teacher's Association.

#### GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

The position is assumed by your committee that the profession of teaching is an affirmative profession—that the labor of so acting upon other minds as to bring into active exercise and full development the higher qualities of our common nature, is a positive and not a negative employment.

There seems to be but two modes of awakening the intellectual and moral faculties of the child, and of fixing the entire character of the man. The first is, to allow the intellect to receive such development and the character to take such formation as all surrounding circumstances, stimulants and influences may chance to give it, leaving it over to be acted upon by public sentiment, without any pre-conceived, pre-determined plan whatever, trusting that all virtues spring into being spontaneously, and that vices only are the results of culture; trusting that the mighty ocean of public opinion can never be agitated but with entire safety to every temper-tossed mariner; that honor, bright honor, so illuminates and guides all the business transactions of life, that deception and fraud may never find a lurking place; presuming that social life has neither dangers to be avoided, nor pure and ever-enduring commitments to be shared; presuming that existence here has no disappointments, no sorrows, no trials, no stern duties to be met, no temptations to come, no purpose, no plan, no summits of bliss to be reached, no abysses of degradation and misery to be shunned; in brief, that all that exists is right, that improvement, unceasing progress, were never to be regarded as essential stimulants to human exertion.

The second doctrine in the profession of teaching is, that the education is bound to proceed upon the supposition that the child has faculties implanted within it which need active, positive, regular, frequent exercise for their proper development; that all external and chance developments of character are to be most carefully excluded—that, in brief, this life has a purpose, and that that purpose is a complete and glorious preparation for another life; and, further, that all possible legitimate means are to be employed to secure this preparation for every child—that the wealth of the world should be laid under contribution, to effect this object—that nature herself is to be tortured into a confession of her most occult mysteries to aid in this grandest of all human enterprises—that the air-pump and the crucible, the telescope and the microscope must each reveal its distinct world of interest and wonder to aid in arousing the human intellect and elevating the human soul. Assuming the latter to be the true doctrine, the profession of teaching is claimed to be an affirmative profession, and the science of teaching, so far as the term science is applicable to it, is a positive and not a negative science.

Our next general proposition, that the profession to be acquired, to be carefully, thoroughly, profoundly studied and wisely understood by those who follow it. Original diversities of mental constitution will always be to some slight extent elements of success or failure in every employment, in every profession. Natural adaptation, as it is popularly called, will often exert a casual favorable or unfavorable influence in favor of far-reaching, in its tendencies, but these constitute rather the exceptions, than the rule. A strong will, a determined purpose of life, based upon heartfelt benevolence or convictions of duty, if not in every possible instance equivalent to "natural adaptation," are certainly very excellent substitutes for it. If, in the candidate for the profession of teaching, there is some proper and adequate perception of its nature and duties, united with true benevolence and a profound reverence for the mandates of duty, the more superficial questions of "natural adaptation" will deserve very slight consideration.

Assuming, then, that the profession of teaching is not essentially unlike other professions in the matter of natural adaptation, the question follows, is the employment of teaching of such a nature as to admit of any previous preparation for its duties? Can any body state what qualities of mind and heart, or what particular kind of intellectual and moral discipline and culture, or what specific attainments in science will be requisite or essential to the highest success in such an employment?

Can any body point out any general methods of instruction, or describe any principles of general or special application in the work of educating the young, which can be made subjects of study and investigation for an enthusiastic young candidate for this profession?

Can any one name the essential prerequisites to successful discipline and government, or can the most experienced of the profession point out any of the instruments

talities for the proper formation of character in the young, for controlling their waywardness, and for subjecting their whole nature to the sweet influences of duty; and paternal and fraternal affections? And, lastly, can any body satisfy us that any of the methods of instruction of general application, any of the agencies and instrumentalities of an educational character that may be proposed, as proper subjects of investigation and study, are practicable and attainable by the student in this profession? Can common minds understand these subjects and learn to apply them? Are they so free from exceptions, from transcendentalism, from mysticism, as always to afford rational satisfaction in their investigation? Is the phrase "Theory and Practice of Teaching," a significant phrase, or an unmeaning, imaginative, poetical, delusive one? Or, if there is any real significance in the phrase, is it of non-essential, limited character, which merits no special attention from teachers or from any one?

Time will not permit us to enlarge upon these topics, and before this audience we need not. There can be but one sentiment here with respect to either the importance or the practicability of thorough preparation for the profession which we so highly revere.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Kansas Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity, held at the Court House, on the 31st day of January, 1886, Marcus Bosworth was appointed Chairman, and R. Downing Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, relative to the present state of affairs in Kansas Territory.

On motion, it was resolved that Meigs county should send at least twelve reliable men to Kansas, to become actual residents of said Territory; that sufficient funds be raised to defray their expenses; and that a Committee of Ways and Means consisting of H. H. Swallow, T. A. Plants and N. Simpson be appointed for that purpose.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Meigs County Telegraph, Athens Messenger, and Galia Republican.

M. BOSWORTH, Chairman,  
R. DOWNING, Sec'y.

#### The Presidential Cause—The Sag-Night Entries for 1886.

Notes of preparation for the great quadrennial race of 1886 are distinctly heard among the trainers in the Sag Night Democratic stables. The "Democratic General Committee" meets at Washington on the 18th inst., to make arrangements for the National Convention, which is to assemble at Cincinnati in June. That Convention judging from the number of aspirants for the Presidency, who are putting forward their claims, bids fair to be a "slaughter house." Indeed, as Greeley said of the White Convention, which nominated Gen. Taylor—Here is the roll of names—the list of entries, for the great sweepstakes of '86.

New York enters Marcy, Seymour and Dix—all rabid Free-soilers; the first an old stager of approved wind and training; the others, nothing particular to speak of.

Pennsylvania trots out Buchanan and Dallas—the former, the hero of "Oxnard," the latter a bull-tailed nag, of very questionable bottom, even in the "Northern Liberties."

Michigan enters Gen. Cass—but the General won't run, and himself declares that he has "let down."

Illinois enters the "little giant" Douglas—long in training, but without hope, even of an entry, until the letting down of Cass. The trainers of this horse declare his Nebraska pedigree to be pro-slavery at the South and anti-slavery at the North. A very consistent proposition,